

ASSEMBLY YIELDS TO SENATE

THE TULLY REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN ACCEPTED IN CAUCUS.

Republicans Vote for It by 61 to 11 on Speaker Wadsworth's Motion—Tells Why He Yielded Finally and Is Cheered—Arrangement of the Districts.

ALBANY, July 23.—At the solicitation of Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the Republican Assemblymen in caucus this afternoon agreed, by a vote of 61 to 11, to accept the Tully legislative reapportionment plan as amended and adopted in the Republican Senate caucus last night. The bill will pass the Legislature to-morrow.

Were it not for the proposed direct nominations legislation the Legislature could adjourn to-morrow. As it is Speaker Wadsworth expects the Legislature to adjourn on Thursday. Unless Speaker Wadsworth actively supports the direct nominations legislation it will not pass the Assembly. The Senate will pass the Travis bill to-morrow, and to-morrow morning the Assembly Judiciary Committee will take a vote on reporting the bill. There are thirteen members of the committee and the three Democratic members will vote against the bill. Three Republican members of the committee have taken a position openly against the bill, and one of them said to-night that unless Speaker Wadsworth interfered for the bill it looked as if the committee would not report it favorably.

It requires seventy-six votes to pass the bill in the Assembly and at the regular session the proposition never received more than fifty-two. While to-night there was talk of a substitute direct nominations bill, the general opinion was there would be no legislation on this question this year. The party leaders do not want it. They have the votes to defeat it. It remains to be seen if they have the sand to do it in the face of Gov. Hughes's stand for this legislation.

All interest to-day was in the attitude of Speaker Wadsworth on the reapportionment question in view of the action of the Senate Republican caucus last night. The Speaker maintained a reserve all day and said he would not make known his position until the caucus of the Republican Assemblymen this afternoon. Then he addressed his faithful and admiring colleagues, said that he had determined not to permit their personal allegiance to him to further test their friendship and loyalty, realizing that their personal and political prospects might suffer in the future.

Speaker Wadsworth himself moved that the caucus adopt the amended Tully plan. Assemblymen Ruck of Rockland, Dowling, Lee and C. F. Murphy of Kings, Winters of Tioga, Rogers of Broome, Hammond of Syracuse, Phillips of Allegany, Maher of Albany, Dornay of Clinton and Shuttleworth of Erie refused to the last to support the Tully plan, but of course they are bound by the caucus action.

Speaker Wadsworth issued this statement: "On June 4 the reapportionment bill known as the Tully bill was introduced in the Senate and made a caucus measure that same afternoon, this without consultation with the Assembly or any of its members and without notice as to its provisions. The Assembly, disagreeing to certain provisions of that bill and feeling justified in an effort to assert its rights, returned it to the Senate amended. The objection to it was the clearly unconstitutional arrangement of six counties in the central eastern part of the State, and the objection which I, as representing Livingston county, entertained was as to the disposition made of the other counties in the same Congressional district, with whom we have maintained for many years the closest social, industrial and political affiliations, and placed it in the Senate district with Steuben county, with whom we have never had and in my mind never can have such intimate relations, and which county is double the size of Livingston; and it was done concededly for no purpose except to subvert personal political interests of a single member of the Senate."

"The Senate during the remainder of the regular session declined to accept any modification of their bill and the Legislature adjourned without reapportionment and with the majority members of both houses bound by caucus action. At the convening of the extraordinary session it was hoped that both houses could take up the matter anew, having been released from caucus action, and through the usual procedure could arrive at a conclusion which would result in a constitutional and fair reapportionment.

"With this object in view the Assembly conferred with their work. Although five plans were presented by the Assembly committee, all of them constitutional, the Senate conferred still declined to accept any modification of the original Tully bill, and the two committees being unable to reach a conclusion agreed to disagree.

"The action of the Senate caucus Monday night resulted in an amendment to the original Tully plan which corrected the unconstitutional features of the Tully bill which the Assembly had consistently pointed out, and it also indicated that there is a determination on the part of the Senate not to recognize the justice of the protest raised by the people of Livingston county. In fact, the Senate seems more determined than ever to maintain in its attitude in this respect."

"The reapportionment matter has already consumed too much time, during which time I have endeavored to perform my full duty to the people of my county and to the State. After careful consideration of the matter I have come to the conclusion that we must accept the Senate plan as modified or there can be no more reapportionment this year."

"I believe that it is the duty of this Legislature to make an reapportionment, and if it adjourns without doing so it would be subject to very just criticism. Already the delay in this matter is causing great confusion and inconvenience in various counties of the State and the situation has become very great to the members of the Assembly, who at great personal inconvenience and at times actual hardship, have supported me in my administration of the business of this house."

"I do not feel justified in asking them to continue in this strife, which apparently would be endless. I therefore recommend to the caucus of Republican Assemblymen this afternoon that the interests of the State and the party demand that we terminate this condition by accepting the best plan to which the Senate would accede. This plan meets our constitutional objection to the original Tully plan and has incorporated in it three modifications suggested by the Assembly conference, and we believe will be satisfactory to the people of the State."

When the Assembly reconvened this afternoon after the caucus Speaker Wadsworth was roundly cheered by the members as he ascended the Speaker's rostrum, and the Assemblymen were telling what a great victory they had won in compelling the Senate to change the original Tully reapportionment plan.

Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff of the Republican State committee, Herbert Parsons, president of the New York county Republican committee, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, who were behind Speaker Wadsworth in his apportionment fight, have not been about the legislative halls during the extra session.

Twelve Democratic Assemblymen, Coville, McCue, Jacobs, Garbe, Swegler, Bauman, Farrell, Try, Donnelly, Eagleton, Geoghan and Murphy, broke away from the Democratic Assembly caucus and voted to support the reapportionment bill because they said it was fairer than the present one.

The reapportionment finally to be enacted by the legislators, with the citizen population of each Senate district, is:

| District                                    | Population. |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Suffolk and Nassau counties.             | 137,175     |
| 2. Seneca.                                  | 176,749     |
| 3. to 10. Albany.                           | 159,024     |
| 11 to 22. New York county.                  | 149,380     |
| 23. Richmond and Rockland.                  | 107,581     |
| 24. Westchester.                            | 202,569     |
| 25. Orange and Sullivan.                    | 132,515     |
| 26. Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam.          | 132,415     |
| 27. Ulster and Greene.                      | 113,619     |
| 28. Albany.                                 | 163,943     |
| 29. Rensselaer.                             | 118,732     |
| 30. Washington and Saratoga.                | 108,103     |
| 31. Clinton, Essex and Warren.              | 107,596     |
| 32. Lawrence and Franklin.                  | 127,799     |
| 33. Lewis, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer.   | 172,732     |
| 34. Schoharie, Montgomery and Schoenectady. | 122,441     |
| 35. Otsego, Madison and Chenango.           | 136,363     |
| 36. Jefferson and Oswego.                   | 143,527     |
| 37. Oneida.                                 | 131,300     |
| 38. Delaware and Broome.                    | 115,994     |
| 39. Onondaga.                               | 109,722     |
| 40. Cayuga, Dutchess and Cortland.          | 119,681     |
| 41. Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler.  | 125,451     |
| 42. Wayne, Ontario and Yates.               | 116,803     |
| 43. Steuben and Livingston.                 | 105,581     |
| 44. Seneca, Yates and Allegany.             | 107,596     |
| 45 and 46. Monroe.                          | 113,504     |
| 47. Niagara and Orleans.                    | 107,328     |
| 48 to 50. Erie.                             | 149,192     |
| 51. Chautauque and Cattaraugus.             | 155,322     |

RUSSO-JAPANESE BATTLE.

Shots Exchanged Between Seal Poachers and Guards—One Killed.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—News has been brought here by the steamer Empress of China of a fatal attempt by Japanese sealers to raid Copper Island, where the Russian seal rookeries are located beyond the end of the Aleutian Chain in the North Pacific.

A schooner from Tokyo reached the island on the night of June 27 and sent a number of boats ashore, their crews armed with rifles. While part of the party was skinning seals the Russian guards opened fire.

The Japanese returned the fire, took to their boats and went on board their vessel, leaving one killed and several wounded.

UNCOVER AGAINST JAPANESE.

M. P. Says It's a "White Man's Country" and Hails Against Immigration.

OTTAWA, July 23.—A special from Vancouver, B. C., to-day says: "Vancouver labor men are planning a big demonstration against the Japanese a large number of whom are expected to arrive soon. R. G. MacPherson, M. P., in an interview said that Canada is a white man's country and that Japanese immigration must be stopped at any cost. He has wired a protest to Ottawa, and says he will take further and more radical steps."

LOOK OUT FOR THE PYTHON.

No Use Trying to Find Out If He Will Eat Longshoremen.

The British steamship Montrose, which obligingly grounded off the Battery on Monday so that the ship news men could photograph her, has a python loose in her hold, and the longshoremen using her have been warned to look out. The python, according to rumor in South street, varies in length from 22 to 44 feet. It recently took aboard a flock of chickens. A young orang-outang and a Chinese boy, originally on the manifest of the ship, are missing, and it is said that the 88 foot python may have surrounded them. Early morning gossip in South street hinted that the 176 footer had been discovered coiled along the garboard strake making an effort to digest the boy and the orang. Still later there were doubts whether the python was in the ship or the ship in the python.

LOUIS G. MEYER IN JAIL AGAIN.

His Third Trip to Ludlow Street in His Wife's Suit for Divorce.

Louis G. Meyer, whose wife is suing him for divorce, is in Ludlow street jail again. Up to some months ago the Meyers lived at the Hotel Wollaston at 231 West Ninety-sixth street. His attention, Mrs. Meyer claims, was attracted by her husband's infidelity. She was then a divorcee and had been married to a man named Fuller-Harkness, who was a well-known actor. She had been married to him for some time and had a child by him. She was then a divorcee and had been married to a man named Fuller-Harkness, who was a well-known actor. She had been married to him for some time and had a child by him.

MAY KILL US AT DISCRETION

ARMENIAN COLLECTORS ANSWER ONLY TO THE "ASSEMBLY."

Tavshanjian Murder Brings This Statement From a Clergyman, Who Says He Got Out of the Hunchakist—Somebody Gets a Lawyer for "Friendless" Prisoner.

In a café in Twenty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, a Sun reporter was introduced early last evening to a man in a clerical coat who said he was Father Levont Martoussian and that the directory spelled his name wrong as Martoussian. He was rector of the Armenian Church in New York, he said, and pastor of the congregation of the Apostolic Armenian Church that holds its services in St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

In answer to questions prompted by the assassination of Tavshanjian in Union Square on Monday this man said that murder might be resorted to by the executive committee of an Armenian revolutionary society when demands for money were not complied with and if the necessity was considered great.

The three societies, he said, are the two Hunchakists—that society split—and the Federal Society. He had been a member of one Hunchakist until two years ago. He declared that he is not now a member of any revolutionary society.

Collection of money by force, he said, is not the part or the rule of the society as a whole. The raising of money to meet the needs of the Armenians at home is required of executive committees and the means is left to them. They answer only to the assembly, the general meeting of representatives of the society from all over the world, held regularly once in two years with special meetings in between. Justification of the past acts of the executive committee is measured by the need which existed for the acts, or punishment is fixed if private vengeance or greed appears, or if the acts were otherwise unjustified.

Martoussian said he had been in this country for seven years and is an American citizen. He came from Mesir, the same town that Hampartoomian, the murderer of Tavshanjian, comes from, but says he does not know him. He did know Tavshanjian.

"The Hunchakist was organized in 1888," he said "and exists all over the world. Its center was in Egypt, then moved to Greece, then to London. I cannot tell where the center is now, but it is not in London. The object of the society is to secure the life and property of the Armenians in their own country and to secure them equal rights before the law. We do not want a kingdom, but we do not want them to be massacred or their property torn away at the will of the Turks without the right to protest. It is the duty of the Hunchakist to send the orphans, the poor and the prisoners money and clothes to relieve them. "The active work is done in Armenia. The Armenians here are assistants and send the money. From Armenia are sent once or twice a year managers who preach of the conditions and work. They stay one or two years."

"Did I know Tavshanjian? Yes, he was president of the board of trustees of my church when I first came. Good feeling did not exist between him and the Gullenkians, a prominent family, and others when I came. He was not in favor of the revolutionary movement and I was. He left about four years ago. I cannot say anything more about him. He is dead. Nothing but good must be said of the dead."

It was pretty clear from the conversation of the priest, who spoke in general terms later, that Tavshanjian had not contributed to the funds of the society. He was very wealthy and in his success in this country had forgotten the straits and hardships of his people in their own land to help provide for them.

"Suppose a man does good for the orphans, is charitable, suppose he is? We are very thankful. But he has another duty, toward his country. The churches in this country pray for the morality and right living of their people in time of peace; in war they change their prayer to one for the protection of the country. But this kind, this class of rich Armenian here and in Europe are very stingy in giving for the millions of starving prisoners and relatives of the massacred."

"Do you believe that Tavshanjian was murdered through a plot of a revolutionist society and that Hampartoomian was instigated to it?"

"I do not know. I am not a member of any society. All the members of the society would not know. It would be kept very secret. It would be known only by a few. There is no rule in the society to collect money by force except the executive committee thinks it necessary. The executive committee must collect the money. It is responsible for its works. If it thought the necessity existed it might adopt this means. Then the assembly would hold it responsible with moral and other punishment. He would not say what this other punishment was except that it was secret."

"The assembly would ask, 'What was the necessity to kill?' The executive committee would have to justify their action. If they had killed because they liked to they would be guilty. If any action of theirs had been taken because of some great necessity they would be justified."

The Armenian said that in the practice of the collectors a letter asking for a certain sum might be followed by another threatening that something might happen to the receiver if the money was not forthcoming. He said that he did not approve of such methods of collecting money even for patriotism, but he did not know whether the general body did or not.

MAXIM RESCUES TWO GIRLS.

Inventor, Though Having But One Arm, Saves Bathers From Lake Hopatcong.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 23.—Although he has only one arm, Hudson Maxim, inventor, plunged into Lake Hopatcong last night and saved Miss Anna Marx and Miss Susie Williams, who were struggling in the water. Both girls are in a nervous condition from nervous shock and exhaustion.

It was with difficulty that Mr. Maxim dragged the girls to shore, and more than once he was almost compelled to give up his burden. But he held the girls by their bathing clothes with his one hand and swam on his back, using his foot to paddle.

Miss Marx and Miss Williams, with several other girls, were bathing off Maxim Park, where the inventor has a summer cottage. Seized with a cramp, Miss Marx threw up her hands and cried for help. Miss Williams, who is employed at the Maxim cottage and is an excellent swimmer, swam out to help her. Clutching her hair, Miss Williams tried to bring her to shore, but she was dragged under the water.

The cries of the other bathers, who stood on the bank, were heard by Mr. Maxim. He was sitting on his cottage porch with several friends, but hurried to the lake, threw off his coat and jumped in. Reaching the girls, he grabbed them, turned on his back and struck out. Exhorted people watched him struggle, and when he neared shore they helped him and the two girls to the bank. The rescuer was on the point of exhaustion, but soon revived sufficiently to help remove the girls to his cottage and to summon a physician. Mr. Maxim is 54 years old.

MADE HIM ABDICATE AGAIN.

Ex-Emperor of Korea Giving Trouble—More Ministers' Houses Burned.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Seoul, July 23.—The members of the Cabinet after an all night session exacted a renewed declaration of abdication from the ex-Emperor in consequence of his continued interference with the acts of his son, the new Emperor. The latter afterward issued an edict urging his subjects to be loyal and to cooperate for the national advancement.

The city is quiet and orderly. The shops are closed and the streets are almost empty. Japanese reinforcements are arriving. The summer residences of two more of the members of the Cabinet outside the city have been burned.

In an interview to-day Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, said that he had come to Korea to discuss the existing state of affairs in the country. The abdication of the Emperor had interfered with his plans. The Korean throne, he said, had nothing to fear from Japan, but there must be a competent and organized administration and normal conditions.

TOKIO, July 23.—The Elder Statesmen met to-day and discussed the situation in Korea. It is reported that at least a week will elapse before Japan presents to Korea demands for necessary changes in the administration of peninsula affairs.

LONDON, July 24.—The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph instances how completely the Korean has eclipsed the American question by recording that a mass meeting summoned for Monday to consider the latter was an unqualified failure, but incidentally a resolution in reference to the former was adopted.

AMERICAN QUARTER IN LONDON.

Newspaper Proposes to Make Aldwych a Miniature New York.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 23.—The World asks: "Why not convert Aldwych into an American quarter?"

"The annual invasion," says the World, "has outgrown the hotels and overflowed into the backstreets of Bloomsbury. Not only would it be a disaster to the city, but a perfectly appointed American quarter, prove a further inducement to Americans to leave their homes, but it would be intensely interesting to Londoners, who are almost as vague as they are curious about New York."

"At the present moment only the initiated know where they can buy chewing gum in this city and there is no hall mark on the ice cream soda fountain."

DIAMONDS AND COACHMAN GONE.

William King of New Rochelle Loses Gems Worth \$2,500.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 23.—William King of 31 Neptune avenue was robbed of \$2,500 worth of diamonds to-day. He had just hired a new coachman, through a New York employment agency.

Mr. and Mrs. King went to Larchmont to-day to see the yacht races. After they had gone the coachman told a maid that he guessed he would go upstairs and examine the roof. When he came back he remarked that the roof was in very bad shape and that he would go and get a tin-smith to make some repairs. He left and has not been seen since.

THREE STORY SEWER BREAK

DEEP TUNNEL IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET STRIKES QUICKSAND.

Sewer Above Falls Open and Floods It. When It Is Pumped Out Water Main on the Next Tier Bursts and Floods It Again and Pavement Caves In.

A quicksand struck by laborers in the new deep sewer being driven through East Forty-sixth street to the East River yesterday caused the breaking of an older sewer and then of a ten inch water main in the ground above and the flooding of the new sewer tunnel, besides letting the pavement of the street east of Third avenue drop about fifteen feet.

The new sewer is fifty feet down, in order to get under the Grand Central yards. The work on it is being done by Terry & Tench, contractors. A shaft is dug just east of each of the avenues and the section driven in from that for each block toward the east. The day gang under Foreman Barney Connors was at work about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the head of the tunnel which had been driven from the shaft east of Third avenue about 250 feet toward Second avenue. Connors saw the earth begin to slide from around the head of the tunnel and the roof begin to bulge in. He guessed that a quicksand had been struck, which might cave in the whole roof of the tunnel and kill his workmen, and he shouted orders to drop everything and run. The twelve men in the tunnel did so, the roof coming down at their heels.

When they went back after the cavein had stopped to look at the damage and begin repairs they found the tunnel filled with water and sewage. The earth for thirty feet above them had evidently caved in, dropping the bottom out of the old sewer which ran along at the twenty foot level, and the contents of the sewer were being diverted from the East River to the new excavation. An alarm was sent to the office of the Bureau of Sewers and a squad of city workmen joined with the contractors' men in damming up the sewer and repairing the break. The sewage from the houses was cut off until the break should be repaired.

At 7 o'clock last night the alarm was given again, but no sufficient progress had been made to promise that the old sewer would be in working order by midnight. Suddenly there was a second landslide which crumbled down a still larger section of the tunnel roof and a new outpour filled the tunnel, almost emptied by pumps of the sewage from the first break. The ten inch water main had in turn succumbed for lack of support and had broken and shot its strong stream down into the new sewer. The people living in the tenements near the surface were frightened by the noise that accompanied the break. The surface of the street had broken in and sunk, as had the older sewer and the water main beneath, and a section of the pavement about thirty feet long and twenty wide had gone down fifteen feet. Police formed a cordon around the hole.

The Water Department had then to be called in and the water was shut off. Men at work said last night that they expected to have the old sewer and the main repaired so that they could be put into service again this morning. The work on the new tunnel has been put back a month by the accident.

JAMES B. DUKE WEDS AGAIN.

Married to Mrs. Inman in Brooklyn—Only a Few Friends Present.

James B. Duke, head of the American Tobacco Company, and Mrs. Nanaline Holt Inman, widow of William Inman, who died three years ago in Atlanta, Ga., were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Schuyler Stackpole, at 710 St. John's place, Brooklyn.

The fact that Mr. Duke and Mrs. Inman were to be married was well understood, although no authentic announcement was ever made by either of the parties to the marriage. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Duke and Mrs. Inman with a number of close friends crossed the Brooklyn Bridge in automobiles and went direct to the home of Mrs. Stackpole. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church at twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, performed the ceremony, after which Mr. Duke and his bride left in an automobile for Mr. Duke's country place at Somerville, N. J.

Beside Mrs. Stackpole, Mrs. William Holt, mother of the bride, and Walker Inman, the twelve-year-old son, were present. Only a few intimate friends of Mr. Duke's were there besides those already mentioned. They were John D. Cobb, Julius Parker, Robert B. Duke, Percival F. Hill, William W. Fuller and William R. Harris.

James B. Duke only recently brought suit for divorce against his first wife, Lillian McCredy, in the New Jersey courts, and the divorce was granted by Vice-Chancellor Pitney on June 18 after a sensational trial in which Major Frank T. Hinton was named as correspondent by Duke.

Mrs. Duke's first husband was a member of the famous cotton family of the name of Inman. Her maiden name was Nanaline Holt and she was born in Macon, Ga.

The fact that Mr. Duke contemplated marrying again first became known when he purchased the Henry H. Cook property at Fifth avenue and Seventy-eighth street for \$1,000,000. Adjoining the Cook home on either side are the homes of H. H. Rogers and Harry Payne Whitney.

PART OF VICTORIA, B. C., BURNED

Wide District Devastated—No Loss of Life but Many Families Homeless.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—Fire in the lower section of the city to-day burned out a district about a mile by half a mile in area.

The fire is now under control, but is still burning. The loss will reach \$150,000. Had the water supply not failed the burned district would have been very small. There was no loss of life.

Included in the burned area are three churches and part of Chinatown. Many residences were destroyed and many families are being cared for by friends.

VANDERBILT AND YACHT SAFE.

The Trivia, With Harriet Aboard, Arrives at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—The yacht Trivia, with her owner, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and a party of friends aboard, this afternoon sailed leisurely into Hampton Roads. The voyage was uneventful. The delay is accounted for by the fact that young Mr. Vanderbilt, as he said, "was in no special hurry to get here." He was surprised to learn that newspaper stories had been printed about his absence. There are no women aboard the Trivia.

NEW HAVEN'S ELECTRICS READY.

First Motor Trains Will Run Into Grand Central Station To-day.

The New Haven Railroad has everything in readiness and will begin the operation of its trains by the new overhead electric system to-day. The first train to be run by the new system will be the local leaving New Rochelle at 7:30 A. M. for the Grand Central Station.

For the first week it is said that electricity will be used only on the eleven local trains running between the Grand Central Station and New Rochelle. After that the service will be extended to Port Chester, and the company hopes to have electric trains running to Stamford by September 1.

MRS. SAGE GIVES \$100,000.

Pays for the Purchase of Yates Castle by Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, July 23.—Announcement was made to-day at Newman, Essex county, by Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University of the receipt of a check for \$100,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage for the teachers' college of Syracuse University. Some time ago the university purchased the Yates Castle, formerly the Longstreet Castle, built by Gen. Longstreet, for a teachers' college. Mrs. Sage's gift will reimburse the university for the amount paid, with interest, and the balance will be used for repairs and maintaining the property.

The castle is in a handsomely laid out park. Mrs. Sage at one time lived in the castle and has expressed a desire that it be maintained by the university, although the terms of her gift do not compel the trustees of the university to maintain the college in the castle.

TO ATTEND SECY ROOT.

Committee of Honor Appointed by the Mexican Government.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—Don Jute Limantour, Don Pablo Martinez del Rio, Gen. Guillermo Landay y Escandon and Gen. Pedro Rincon Gallardo have been named a special committee to attend Secretary of State Root and his party during their stay in this capital as guests of the republic.

J. H. SMITH ESTATE \$25,000,000.

Appraisers' Figures Under the Popular Estimate—State to Get \$1,250,000.

The executors of the estate of James Henry Smith have finished their appraisal. According to their figures the total value of the estate is less than \$25,000,000, which is about half as much as was generally supposed.

It is likely, however, that the appraiser for the State will raise these figures a few millions. The executors got yesterday an order from Surrogate Howell of Orange county directing the State Appraiser to make his appraisal. If the estate amounts to no more than \$25,000,000 it will yield the State in transfer taxes \$1,250,000.

The executors are asking \$2,900,000 for the William C. Whitney house and its furnishings. Mr. Smith paid \$1,600,000 for the house and its contents a year or two before he died, but he moved all the furniture from his former city home into it and added more. Payne Whitney has given no intimation that he intends to avail himself of the opportunity to repurchase the place, as provided in the Smith will, and the house is said to be in the market.

SUBMARINE BELLS ON WARSHIPS.

Navy Department to Install Them on Some of the Larger Battleships.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has completed arrangements for the installation of submarine bell signals upon several of the larger battleships of the navy and upon some of the smaller craft. The apparatus consists of a bell of high pitch, which is immersed in the water to a depth of twenty-five to fifty feet and is rung by compressed air or electricity. The sound travels through the water and is picked up by microphones similar to telephone receivers. The use of these bells on ships of the navy is regarded as important in view of the fact that they have been installed at practically all of the lightships and on lightships and have proved of great aid to navigators.

SECY TAFTS VISIT NORTH.

Canadian Government Will Place a Vessel at His Disposal on the St. Lawrence.

WANTON SLAYER KILLS GIRL

ESCAPES TIMID POLICE TO DO ANOTHER SHOOTING.

Travels Downtown for Second Crime Hours After—Both Victims of Frank Warner's Wrath His Friends—He Is Dying From Head Wound Blow to Check Him.

Frank H. Warner who used to keep a hat store in East Forty-second street, and who according to a despatch from Batavia tried to shoot his father and step-mother in 1877 and got ten years in Auburn for it, murdered yesterday morning Esther C. Norling, a girl who had befriended him. After escaping from the police he travelled a couple of miles and tried to kill a man who had helped him ever since he lost his grip. In the chase after he did his second shooting of the day he was knocked out by a truckman, who was arrested for it, but later discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Warner hid himself in a doorway near William G. White's haberdashery shop at 3 West Forty-second street early yesterday morning until Esther C. Norling, White's cashier, came along. Then following her on tiptoe, and without saying a word, into the store he shot her very coolly and deliberately, firing a bullet into her back. In the few seconds that followed, when A. K. Spicer, manager of the store, was so stunned and shocked that he could do nothing but stare at the murderer Warner stood waiting a red stain spread on the girl's shirtwaist as she lay face downward on the floor.

He was just as cool when he was struggling with Spicer in the store, Spicer striking out blindly, Warner trying to put a bullet into him or to hammer him over the head with the butt of the revolver and all the time backing toward the door. A minute or two later Warner was driven up against the wall around the new library building across the street, Spicer and some others trying to down him.

When he seized the chance, broke through the crowd and ran into Spalding's building at 39 West Forty-second street, nobody had the nerve to follow him. A dozen or more cautious policemen deliberated at the front of the building while Warner was escaping at the back.

WARNER'S SECOND ATTEMPT.

Four hours later, composed and friendly, he walked into the office of John C. Wilson & Co., hat manufacturers, downtown at Waverly place and Greene street, nodded pleasantly to two or three salesmen and clerks who knew him well and sat down to talk with his old friend Wilson. Mr. Wilson heard his tale of hard luck, asked him how much money he wanted, got up and started back to the safe to get it. Warner fired at Wilson as soon as his back